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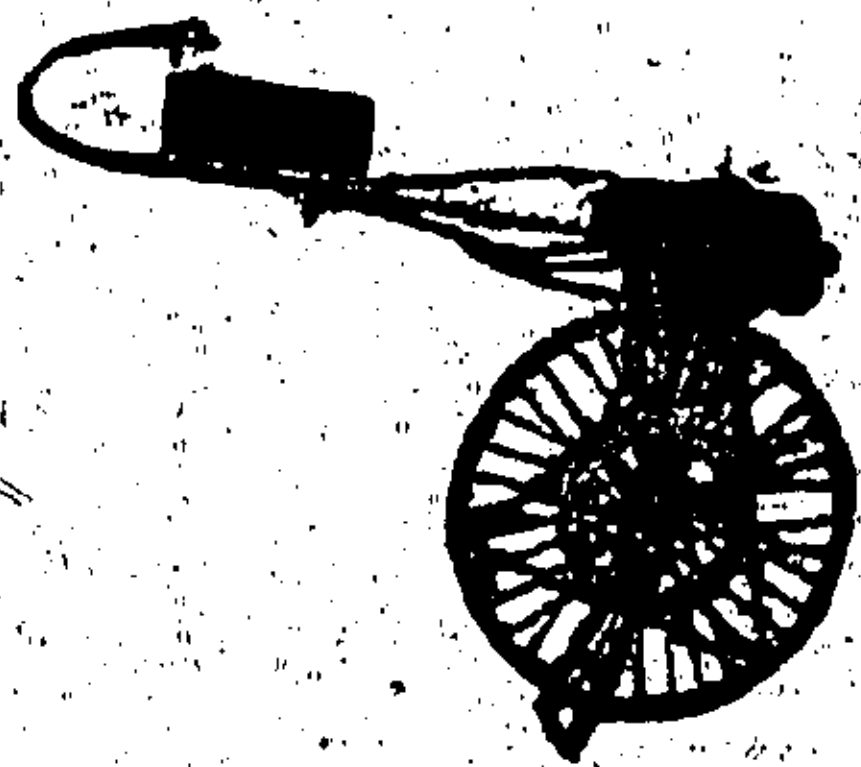
MARINE MOTORS AND MOTOR BOATS.
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Our Motor Engineer and our Naval Architect, both Thornycroft experts, now resident in Shanghai, will give attention to all inquiries.
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R. R. ROXBURGH,
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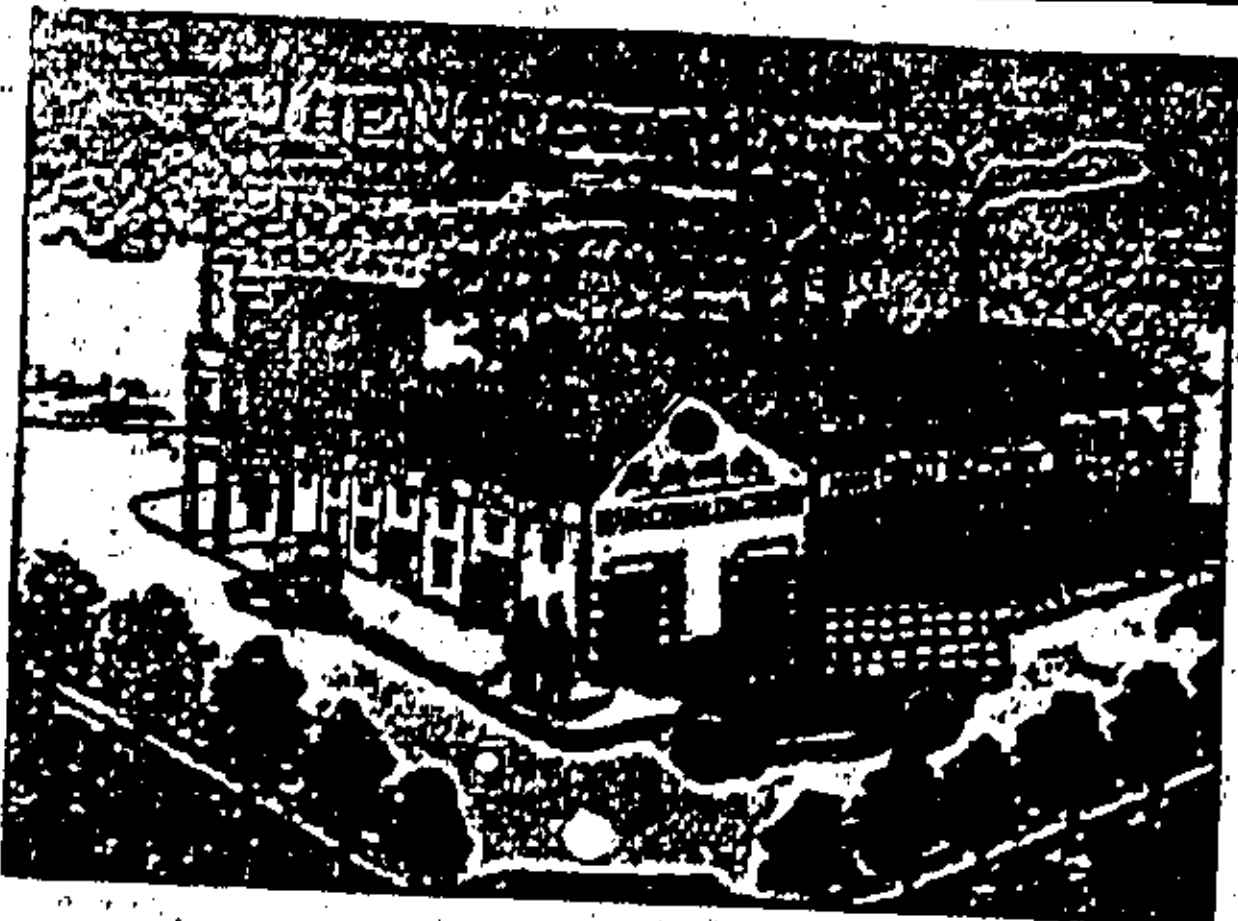
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IN Manufactures the most Important Point is Improvement, and in Dietetics Cleanliness. Science always insists on these Maxims.

Groundnut or Peanut Oil can be used as a substitute for Olive Oil, Butter or Lard, but when Slightly Dirty is injurious to health.

In China, by the Ordinary Methods of Extraction, Dirt and Dust are not guarded against. Our Method shows a great advance. By the use of New Machinery and New Methods Scrupulous Cleanliness is Assured.

Our Machinery during the Process Filters the Oil while our Factory is Free from Dust. Our Oil is Clear, Sweet and Fragrant; and compares most favourably with other Oils used for Culinary purposes; there is no residue.

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WATER.

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Established 1902.

FAR EASTERN NEWS.

(ARABIC NEWS AGENCY.)

POSITION IN WESTERN HUNAN.

CHANGSHA, March 4th.

General Wu, Pei-fu, under stringent orders from Peking, is temporarily forced to remain in western Hunan because his three successive requests for withdrawal of the Chihli troops from this province have been rejected by the Central Government. On account of this, there is a report that General Wu may be forced to join hands with the South-West openly provided that Canton can pay "his" troops.

The Wuchang-Changsha railway is certainly not doing a good business because there are too many soldier travellers at present.

LOAN FROM BELGIUM.

KAILINGFU, March 5th.

Mr. Wong Un-chuen, the new Civil Governor of Honan and member of the Anru Club in Peking, arrived here this morning from Peking via the Kailing-anrui railway.

It is stated that conciliation has been effected between the Anru and the Chihli factions of the Peiyang Military Party so that poor people may be spared another political upheaval.

According to information from the Governor's yamen, the mission of Mr. Sze Shan-teng, director of the Lun-Hai trunk line, to Europe for the purpose of raising a Belgian loan is meeting with a certain amount of success so that the Chinese Government is sending another official to Brussels to assist Mr. Sze to conclude the agreement. It is reported that on account of the existing financial plight of European countries, some important American capitalists are willing to take part in the proposed loan to China. The natives of Honan, are expecting an early conclusion of the loan whether from the Belgian, French or American sources so that the line which now terminates at Kuangintang, on the Honan-Shanghai frontier, can be pushed forward into Shenbei and Kansu provinces. The agreement with the Japanese for the construction of a section of the trunk line beyond Kuangintang has now been cancelled by the order of the Peking authorities.

THE HANKOW LOAN PROJECT.

WUCHANG, March 7th.

Three prominent residents of Hankow, Mr. Sung and two others, paid a visit to the Military Governor, Wong Shan-yuan, this morning for the discussion of the appointment of Chang Kuo-kan, former Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, to the post of Director-General of the Reconstruction Works of Hankow and the revival of the loan from the British firm of Messrs. Samuel & Co.

According to the opinions of these native gentlemen, unless the leaders agree to modify certain conditions in the original agreement signed in Peking in 1915 by Yang Tu, the natives of Hankow will not recognize it on the ground that it was concluded for monarchical purposes. Further, they refuse to recognize the sum of three hundred thousand dollars advanced to Yang Tu by this company that year. The natives demand that Chang should come down to Hankow instead of staying in Peking as Yang Tu did previously, otherwise they will proceed to float a new loan from foreign or native sources without Chang's knowledge. It is said that Chang is expected here from Peking shortly because he must first of all approach the British money lenders about the agreement.

SITUATION IN SIBERIA.

HARBIN, March 9th.

The Siberian situation is decidedly improving. Latest news from Chita says that the visit of the Czech commander to that city bears great significance, because, through his offices, it is hoped that an agreement can be reached between General Volshchey, commanding the remnants of the Kolchak army and the Social-revolutionaries. General Volshchey is the commanding figure at Chita at present, though Ataman Semenov is nominally over him. The "Beds" are on the other side of the Lake Baikal and there is no fighting in Siberia now.

THE BIG SUN AND THE SMALL SUN.

NANKING, March 9th.

Information has been received by the military Governor's yamen from Shanghai to the effect that an agreement has been reached between Dr. Sun Yat-sen and Mr. Sun Hung-yi, former Minister of the Interior in the first Tuan Chi-jui Cabinet, with reference to joint action against a patched-up peace between the Southern and the Northern militarists. This is regarded as a bad omen for the Chinese domestic peace conference because these two Suns (who are nicknamed Big Sun and Small Sun) are warring great influence among the younger generation of China, especially in the South-Western Provinces.

With reference to the mediation of Mr. E. S. Little, formerly head of Brunner, Mond & Co., according to news from the Governor's yamen, the Peking Government has declined to publish all Sino-Japanese secret agreements or pacts or cancel the Sino-Japanese military pact as demanded by Tong Shao-yi. The Peking Government maintains that an international agreement cannot be cancelled single-handed without the consent of the other party unless an extraordinary situation has been produced such as in Russia now. With regard to the actual amount of loans from Japan, Peking maintains that all loans have been published including the latest New Year loan of three and a-half millions.

CHINESE EASTERN RAILWAY.

PEKING, March 10th.

According to Chinese reports, the Government has formally notified the various foreign Legations with reference to the protection of the Chinese Eastern Railway by the Chinese troops as far as the Manchurian-Siberian frontier by arrangement with the Russian authorities and that all foreign residents residing within the railway zone will enjoy protection in accordance with Sino-foreign treaties unless they act illegally. It is said that the American Legation has already replied to the Chinese note acknowledging China's authority over the railway in North Manchuria.

With the exception of the augmentation of the number of Chinese directors on the Board of Administration, there will be no other change in the Administration of the Chinese Eastern Railway at present. General Horvath remains as the Chief Russian representative of the line. Further, it is reported that the demand of the Bolsheviks and the Social-revolutionaries for the transfer of the administrative powers along this railway to them has been rejected by China on the ground that they are not the recognised Government of Russia.

TOKIO-TO-PEKING FLIGHT.

SHANGHAI, March 11th.

Tokio advises say that some Japanese aviators are contemplating a direct flight from Tokio to Peking and that preparations will be made towards this end after the completion of the Tokio-Seoul flying.

PEKING POLITICS.

PEKING, March 11th.

With reference to the threatened resignation en bloc of the Anti Ministers of State, it is understood that, through the mediation of Generals Tuan Chi-jui and Tsin Wen-lieh and the strong persuasion of President Hsu, Messrs. Li Shih-hao, Chu Sheng, Tseng Yu-chun and Chen Lu have promised not to resign their posts. Further, both Premier Chin and the three Ministers have arrived at an agreement about the disposal of the question concerning the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Education and of Agriculture and Commerce in addition to the retention of General Chao Tih in Honan so that the Chinese political situation is gradually returning to its normal condition. Premier Chin, it is reported in reliable circles, has definitely decided to stick to his dual post of Prime Minister and Minister of War, and will never resign again under whatever circumstances. This means that the Prime Minister, who is a military man, will fight a real political battle with his powerful opponents if they try to oust him from the Cabinet again in the future. But on the other hand, Premier Chin has been forced to give up his proposal of appealing to the friendly powers about the Shantung issue and the document, drawn up in both Chinese and English, has now been shelved by the President who is exerting his best efforts to mediate between the various political and military factions so as to prevent an actual break-up of the Peiyang Military Party.

BOLSHEVIK NOTE TO JAPAN.

HARBIN, March 12th.

Vladivostok advises state that the new Government of the Russian maritime provinces has sent no ultimatum to Japan, but through the medium of the Japanese diplomatic agent in Vladivostok, a formal communication has been despatched to Tokio concerning the following points:—

Firstly.—The immediate withdrawal of the Japanese troops not only from the Amur province, but also from the whole of Siberia.
Secondly.—Japan should not interfere in the domestic affairs of Russia and leave all the factions or parties to settle their own political differences.
Thirdly.—The extradition of General Rosanoff and other political refugees from Japan, and that Japan should harbour no Russian political offenders in the future.
In the Note it is reported that the Japanese informed Japan that all the political factions in Russia and Siberia are endeavouring to establish a Central Government for all-Russia which will then enter into negotiations with the Powers about peace and recognition.

THE LAND TAX BUREAU.

PEKING, March 13th.

With reference to the re-establishment of the Chin-chieh Ohn or land-survey bureau with Mr. Tseng Chung-chien as director-general, the Cabinet has just wired to the provinces stating that the real intention of the re-establishment of this bureau which was suspended on account of the third revolution against Yuan Shih-kai's empire-making plot is to reorganise the Chinese land tax system. It has nothing to do with the raising of a foreign loan with the land taxes of the Republic as security. The various Governors are requested to inform the people about this.

SEMENOFF IN DIFFICULTIES.

HARBIN, March 13th.

News from Chita is certainly unsatisfactory as far as Ataman Semenov is concerned because his Cossacks are deserting in large numbers everyday to join the "Beds," and it is believed that Semenov will be forced to seek shelter either in Japan or in Manchuria. But it is reported that Semenov has properties in Outer Mongolia so that he will probably escape to Urga or other place for safety when Chita becomes too hot for him. The Japanese troops at Chita are maintaining neutrality towards the contending factions in Siberia.

NOW READY.

THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE 1920.

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FIFTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL ISSUE.

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of the principal ports in the Far East have been engraved by one of the most eminent Map-makers in Great Britain, and are annually corrected and brought up to date.

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The CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY though condensed in every possible manner contains every year more pages and now numbers nearly 2,000.

It is published at the Office of the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

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Tientsin.	Chinkiang.	Whampoa.
Peitaiho.	Nanking.	Kowloon.
Chinwangtao.	Wuhu.	Lappe.
Taku.	Kowkiang.	Shanghai.
Antung.	Hankow.	Kankoon.
Manchurian.	Yochow.	Nanning.
Trade C'tree.	Shand.	Wuchow.
Newchwang.	Ichang.	K'Chauwan.
Dairen.	Chungking.	Pakhoi.
Port Arthur.	Hankow.	Holhow.
Chefoo.	Ningpo.	Lungchow.
Weihaifu.	Wenchow.	Mengtae.
Tainanfu.	Santu.	Hokow.
Makden.	Fochow.	Szema.
Shanghai.	Amoy.	Tengyueh.
Harbin.	Kirin.	Changchun.
Swatow.	Lungkow.	Hunghun.
Lungchingchun.		

JAPAN AND FORMOSA.	
Tokyo.	Osaka.
Yokohama.	Kobe.
Yogo.	Nagasaki.
Kobe.	Hakodite.
Shimonoseki.	Tamsui.

Manila.	Philippines.	
Haiphong.	Hainan.	
Tonkin.	Quinhon.	
Provinces.		
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The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(For Account of the Concerned),
TO-DAY (TUESDAY),

March 23rd, 1920, commencing at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee House Street, A small Consignment of HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c.

Comprising:—
Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Bath Sheets, Double Bed Sheets, Stationery and Drawn-work Bedspreads, Table Covers, Crochet and Drawnwork Dollies.

Also
A few lots of Brass Jardinieres, Large Kin korean Vases, Japanese Vases.

And
Two Travelling bags and Suit Cases.
(All new goods and in small lots)
Terms:—Cash.

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Comprising:—
Chesterfield Sofa, Arm-chair (new) Folding Card and Occasional Tables, One Upholstered Suite, Bedroom Furniture comprising Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes, Dressing Tables and Chairs, Washstands, &c., (fumed Teakwood), Sliding Tables and Chairs, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery, and Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Electro-Plated Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Blackwood Fire Screens, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures, Carpets new and second-hand.
Also
Four Pianos, One Enamelled Bath, Camera, &c., &c.
(All new goods and in small lots)
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ON WEDNESDAY,

March 24th, 1920, at 2.30 P.M., at (Eden Court) No. 28, Cameron Road, Kowloon, THE WHOLE OF THE VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c.

therein contained consisting of:—
Massive Teak Marble-top Sideboard, Dinner Wagon, Large Extension Dining Table with Leaves, Teakwood Overmantel, Bookcase, Hallstand, &c., a large quantity of Dinner and Tea Crockery, &c., Teak Wardrobes, Three Single Beds, Three Marble-top Washstands and Bureaus, Shanghai Baths and Commodore, Dover A Stove in good condition,
AND
About 300 Pots Palms and Plants.
On view from Tuesday, 23rd inst.
Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash.

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The Yacht "EBIN"
as she now lies off Ah King's Slipway
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Generators or 75 cycle Alternators complete
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THE MACHINES are made by Messrs.
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20 Raincoats.

5 cases Australian Cream Butter 2 lb tins.

30 Umbrellas.

10 pairs Tennis Shoes.

100 cases Laundry Soap.

10 cases Ideal Hand-wetted Milk.

10 dozen Ross Soap.

5 dozen Almond Soap.

Socks, Silk, Children stockings, perfumes,

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according to one of the wise old
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important qualities. It "restores
our health when we lose it" and
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Beecham's Pills. Beecham's Pills
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when the system is run-down and
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Beecham's Pills act upon and
through the organs of digestion—
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proved that the occasional use of
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SIR ERNEST BIRCH'S ASTONISH-
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The great pearl mystery—like the col-
lection of pearls reposing in a square of
brown silk in the Kensington flat of their
owner, Sir Ernest Birch, K.C.M.G., a
former British Resident of Perak and
Commander-in-Chief of North Borneo—
is still growing.

British Museum experts, Hatton-garden
dealers, West End pearl merchants, and
members of learned societies are all dis-
cussing with keen interest the extraordi-
nary case of Sir Ernest's pearls, which
have not only increased in size since he
first bought them in 1901, but have multi-
plied their numbers. No one could offer
an explanation of the phenomenon and
some were frankly incredulous.

The full story of the pearls, as related
to a *Daily Express* representative by Lady
Birch and her daughter, is even more
amazing than the brief details previously
stated. A two-string necklace of 250 small
pearls, a miniature framed in alternate
diamonds and pearls the latter selected
gems of fair size—a gold chain set with
rubies and pearls of good size, and last,
but most interesting, a hooped up pile
of pearls ranging from the tiniest baby
pearls to others fully equal in size and
colour to those in the necklace were dis-
played. All the pearls, say, and un-
played. Had come from a little black bag of pearls,
none larger than a pin's head, which Sir
Ernest purchased nineteen years ago in
Borneo from a native woman for a small
sum.

"The pearls seemed of so little
account," said Lady Birch, "that I let
them remain for years in the dirty little
black bag in which they were bought by
my husband. Five years later, when we
were in Perak, we noticed that the pearls
were considerably larger, and, of course,
many of our friends there were greatly in-
terested in the growing pearls."

"It was after we came home, however,
that we noticed a tremendous change.
Not only were there more pearls, but
many had become so large that I took
them to an Oxford-street jeweller, and
had the necklace of 250 pearls which you
see made for my daughter."

Miss Birch took up the narrative at
this point.
"The jeweller told us," she said, "that
he had placed every single pearl large
enough to pierce in the necklace, and that
what was left was practically dust. I
remember my mother saying to him, 'I
don't know what I can do with these
tiny things that won't pierce,' and
we were leaving them with the jeweller. In
fact, it was only when, a week later, it
occurred to us that the pearls might be
enraptured that we went back to the jew-
eller and said we would take away the dust."

"Some time later—it is difficult to
miniature. What about mother's
sister was having some diamonds set in a
miniature?" she said, half-jokingly. When
we examined the pearls, which had been
forgotten in the interval, we found no
difficulty in selecting from what had been
dust only a few years before the thirty-
two really good-sized pearls which you
see in the miniature."

"On both occasions we told the jew-
ellers the miniature was set by a different
firm—but they simply smiled incred-
ulously."

Again the pearls have grown and in-
creased in numbers, and several trinkets
could be made from the collection of many-
sized gems spread out on the little brown
silk square. Jewellers who have seen
them say that the shape and lustre are
good.

On what have the mysterious pearls
fed? The answer, so far as the period
between now and 1913 is concerned, is
definite—rice! Possibly rice was present
in the original black bag handed to Sir
Ernest Birch in 1901 in Borneo. He has
an impression that there was a little rice
there, but of this he is not absolutely cer-
tain. In 1913 a small quantity of rice
was added, and careful examination showed
that each little grain was pecked.

There is the story, as told by the mem-
bers of Sir Ernest's family, clearly and
simply. All their friends know about
Lady Birch's magic pearls, and have mar-
velled at their fecundity.

The *Daily Express* representative
sought the official explanation of the
specialists at the South Kensington
Museum. There was some doubt whether
the suggestion of pearls breeding once
they had left the oyster shell was new to
both, and sent the experts diving into
the archives of the pearl.

"I am more familiar with the pearl
before it has become detached from the
oyster," said Mr. J. C. Robson, the
authority on shellfish, "but zoologically
it is almost impossible to believe that
pearls can breed after they have left the
body of the oyster and are cut off from
the source of the mineral matter of which
they are composed."

Dr. Pryor, of the mineralogical section,
endorsed the opinion of his zoological
colleague. Neither of these experts had
ever heard of pearls increasing either in
size or numbers.

The managing director of a famous firm
of West End jewellers, reputed to have
one of the largest collections of pearls
in the trade, summoned his pearl experts
to a conference on the facts.

"We have never heard of such a thing
happening in our long experience and in
our enormous collection," was the ultima-
tum. These experts found the story of the
pearls increasing in number even more
difficult of belief than the increase in size.
"They don't do it in our shop," said
the managing director. "Don't I wish
they did!"

Only among the members of the Royal
Anatomical Society was there a recollection
of tales of pearls that multiplied, and a
similar instance was recalled by one
veteran as having occurred in Singapore,
when, as in the case of Sir Ernest Birch's
pearls, rice was placed with the mother
pearls.

THE QUESTION OF SHANTUNG
LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
AND FOREIGN OFFICE.

The following document has been
circulated by the Secretary of the London
Chamber of Commerce. It is a copy of a
letter addressed to the Foreign Office by
the London Chamber of Commerce, and
the official reply received thereto:—
THE SHANTUNG SETTLEMENT, ETC.

December 22nd, 1919.

Dear Sir,—Considerable correspondence
has taken place between this Chamber and
the British Chamber of Commerce, Tien-
tsin, during recent months, on the subject
of the Shantung Settlement and the inter-
nationalisation of the Railways in China.

The contention of the Tientsin Cham-
ber, which I believe has been in direct
correspondence with you on the matter,
is briefly stated in the following resolu-
tion adopted in August last:—

"If the Japanese are allowed to
retain the political and economic rights
which Germany had acquired in Shan-
tung the latter including control of
docks, railways, and the right to
construct railways in the hinterland
(Tsinan-Shantung, Kaomi-Hankowfu
(Tsinan-Shantung), now under negotiation,
of the Kaifeng-Honan line to Hsianfu
(and Lanchow) they obtain absolute con-
trol of a deep water port offering far
greater facilities than Tientsin and
Shanghai, and in spite of all declara-
tions as to the open door, pursuing their
usual policy, they will give preferential
rates to Japanese merchants. The
inevitable result will be the decline
of Tientsin and Shanghai, where British
and American interests preponderate
by diversion of the greater part of the
trade of North China to Tsingtao and
the Japanese."

The Tientsin Chamber urges that the only
remedy is the cancellation of the Sino-
Japanese agreements, and the resumption
by China of her full sovereign rights in
Shantung, which should be followed by
the abolition of all spheres of influence,
the internationalisation of all railways,
docks and deep water ports, and the
establishment of an international settle-
ment at Tsingtao, as in Shanghai, with-
out any exclusive national concessions.

Further, the Tientsin Chamber strongly
urges that the restoration by Japan of the
leased territory should be made quite clear
immediately and that the British Govern-
ment should strive for the earliest date
possible. They point out that the joint
Chinese-Japanese Railway rights will, in
practice, give Japan both political and
economic control and that the Japanese
assurance against discrimination is un-
reliable. This latter point is illustrated
by the present condition of the South
Manchurian and Tsinan-Tsingtao line: at
the moment the Japanese are acquiring
all of the property dominating the Rail-
way terminus and docks at Tsingtao;
consequently, it is contended, the im-
mediate internationalisation of the Railways
should be strongly urged without delay.

The London Chamber (Far Eastern
Section) has, of course, pointed out that
it is difficult to comprehend how the
British Government can suggest an amend-
ment of the Shantung Clause in the Peace
Treaty, seeing that the Treaty has already
been signed, and that we fear any attempt
to coerce Japan into amending the Treaty
would not carry out assurances given by
her delegates to the Peace Conference.

At the same time the members of the
Far Eastern Section wish to place on
record that they are seriously perturbed
by the existing state of affairs and are in
agreement with the views of the British
Chamber of Tientsin as to what is likely
to happen if British interests are not
energetically defended during the present
critical times; and the object of the
present letter is to urge that every possible
step be taken, notably in conjunction
with the United States and other Powers
concerned, and that without delay, to pre-
vent any attempts of Japan to abuse the
economic rights which she secures under
the Treaty, to uphold, in fact, the old
established British interests in Middle and
North China.

I am therefore to express the earnest
hope that this question will have the
immediate and close attention of H.M.
Government.—I am, Yours faithfully,
(Signed) CHARLES E. MURRAY,
Secretary.

Foreign Office,

January 3rd, 1920.

Sir,—I am directed by Earl Curzon of
Kedleston to acknowledge the receipt of
your letter of December 22nd, and to state
for the information of the London Cham-
ber of Commerce that the question of the
future of Tsingtao and of the protection
of British interests is receiving the con-
stant and close attention of His Majesty's
Government.—I am, Sir, Your most
obedient and humble servant,
(Signed) HENRY MONTGOMERY.

In Government factories, where during
the past few years heavy machine drives
abounded, most successful results have been
achieved by Gripoly Horcules Belting—
a powerful combination of Gripoly and
selected leather strips. It is designed by
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most severe and continuous friction on the
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strength, it is not unduly rigid but re-
tains a flexibility which renders it suit-
able for a diversity of purposes. This
belting, which is manufactured in sizes
varying from 2in. to 36in. in width, has
immense tensile strength and can be re-
commended for slow arduous drives and
for heavy work in general. The initial
cost is, of course, high, but against this
it must be borne in mind that when one
side is showing signs of wear the belt can
be run with equally good results on the
other side.

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LAST NIGHT!

LAST NIGHT!!

LAST NIGHT!!

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PEACE MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

MONUMENT TO BE ERECTED
OPPOSITE LAW COURTS.
PRESS CRITICISM RESSENTED.

A meeting of the Peace Memorial Committee was held at the City Hall yesterday evening, to consider the proposal of erecting a simple but appropriate monument to the dead on a suitable site in the Colony. The site selected is opposite the Law Courts and the proposal was unanimously accepted.

The Hon. Sir Paul Chater, O.M.G., presided and there were present: The Hon. Mr. John Johnstone, the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, the Hon. Mr. N. J. Stabb, O.B.E., Sir Robert Ho Tung, Mr. Justice Gompertz, the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, the Hon. Mr. Lan Chupak, Mr. S. B. C. Ross (Hon. Secretary), the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, the Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, Major L. G. Bird, Messrs. F. Maitland, M. S. Northcote, W. S. Brown, J. Taylor, G. C. Moxon, J. A. Plummer, H. Percy Smith, H. P. Winslow, J. Scott Harston, D. K. Moss, H. J. Gedge, C. L. Sanders, W. A. Dwyer, A. G. Coppin, M. J. D. Stephens, L. N. Leefe, A. O. Lang, G. M. Young, W. Nicholson, A. E. Crapnell, J. L. Crockett, C. H. P. Hay, T. E. Pearce, A. Mackenzie, R. H. Kotewall, J. M. Noronha, Ho Kwong, Li Pok-wai and Mr. Wing-yu.

The Chairman said: Gentlemen, this meeting has been called to place before you the decision arrived at by the War Memorial Sub-Committee which has also been submitted to and adopted by the Executive Committee. As the Hon. Mr. Johnstone is chairman of that Committee and attended the meetings of the Executive Committee he is consequently thoroughly conversant with all that happened at both meetings, and I will ask him to explain to you what has been done.

The Hon. Mr. Johnstone said: Gentlemen, the present position is as follows: The Committee of which I acted as Chairman dealt at considerable length with the various schemes that had been put forward suitably to commemorate those who had fallen. The suggestions that the memorial should take the form of a new City Hall, a new road, a bridge over the harbour, a Soldiers' and Sailors' Club, public hospital etc. have been rejected for the reason that such objects were considered to be matters which reasonably came under the heading of municipal undertakings and moreover entailed raising a very large sum of money which might be difficult of accomplishment now, or in the near future. Further, such schemes did not express the feelings, which actuated the decision to erect a memorial, as they were of a nature calculated to benefit those who remained at the expense of those who would never return. The Sub-Committee, therefore, unanimously passed a resolution: "That the memorial should be in the form of a simple but appropriate monument to the dead on a suitable site in the Colony." Discussion followed as to suitable sites and after the Public Gardens and other localities had been ruled out as not being sufficiently conspicuous, a Sub-Committee was appointed to meet H.E. the Governor, with a view to obtaining, if possible, the site on the sea front opposite the Law Courts generally referred to as the "finest site" in the Colony. Prompt acceptance of the Committee's proposal and ready acquiescence by His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council to surrender the site for the scheme put forward, enabled the original Committee to advise the Executive Committee that they unanimously felt that an appropriate monument to those who fell in the war, erected on the "finest site" in the Colony, would most fittingly mark our appreciation. These gentlemen, were the sentiments expressed, and the proposal that is now put forward. They are backed by His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, and they are further unanimously approved by the War Memorial Executive Committee. It is for you, members of the General Committee, to say whether or not you approve of our joint proposals. These are put forward after due and careful consideration has been given to the various schemes suggested, and I trust they will meet with your unqualified support. Should they do so the matter will then pass automatically into the hands of the Finance Committee whose duties will be to consider ways and means. It will be no breach of good faith and will probably remove a good deal of misapprehension if I say at once that it

is thought likely that the monument ultimately erected will cost in the neighbourhood of two to three lakhs of dollars, from which it will be seen that we at least propose to erect something which will be a fitting tribute to those who left this Colony never to return. The question of a Chinese memorial arch to be erected in the native quarters of the city is also being considered by the representatives of the Chinese community serving with us and we all trust that it will be found possible to erect this arch in a position where as large a number as possible of the native population of this island will be able to see it, it being felt that the Chinese, who possibly realise the meaning of such emblems better than we Westerners do, may comprehend in a small measure what the War has meant to us and to them. When the Finance Committee has duly considered "ways and means" it is hoped that local artists as well as the very best men at home will be given a chance of submitting designs and when these have been received the suggestion has been put forward and I think it is a good one, that those persons only who contribute to the funds to be collected for this memorial shall be entitled to vote for the design they consider most appropriate.

There is one other matter remaining to be dealt with, gentlemen. All Committees are subject to adverse criticism in some quarter or other, and I will not say that such criticism is always undeserved or unlooked for, as it is a well-known fact that one cannot please everybody. To be of assistance, however, criticism must be constructive not destructive. It is extremely easy to be hind wise, but it helps nowhere. Whilst the decision of the War Memorial Committee has received the general approval of a majority of the Press, it is accused in one organ of putting forward a scheme having for its object the benefit of the Hongkong Club only. Now, gentlemen, I have spoken to none of my Committee on this subject, but, as Chairman, I look on this as a gratuitous insult not only to myself but to those gentlemen who have served with me, not all of whom are members of the Hongkong Club. I do not believe that this represents the general view of any section of the community, but before proceeding any further with this meeting I must ask you for a vote of confidence. Do you consider that these two committees have unanimously brought forward this proposal with the object of benefiting themselves, or do you believe that they were actuated by the desire to see that those who have left us shall be fittingly remembered? (Applause.) I want you to signify in the usual manner as to whether you consider this committee has carried on its duties to the best of its abilities. (Applause.) Kindly hold up your hands.

As some of the members did not vote, Mr. Johnstone said: Those who are not with us are against us.

There was another show of hands and the vote of confidence was unanimously passed.

Mr. Johnstone: Gentlemen, the question is now open for discussion, and I shall be pleased to answer any questions that may be put to the best of my ability. If any gentleman has any criticism to make on the scheme, we shall be extremely pleased to hear him, and, if possible, convince him that he is wrong.

The Hon. Mr. Pollock said: Perhaps I ought to mention, as it has not been before the Committee at all yet, that as chairman of the Finance Committee, since we held our meeting the other day, I have received from Major Bird, who has been kind enough to write to me on the subject, a rough estimate of the cost of an obelisk on the "finest site," accompanied by a colonnade. The cost will amount roughly to \$300,000; foundations \$50,000; building \$200,000; bronze panels etc. \$30,000; contingencies \$10,000; a total of \$300,000, or, say roughly, \$300,000. This letter with a plan was received by me only on Saturday morning, and I thought I ought to mention it to the meeting now, seeing that Major Bird has taken so much trouble in the matter and estimate the cost roughly at three lakhs of dollars.

Mr. Johnstone: If no one has any further remarks, I will ask the Chairman to put the proposal to the vote.

There being no further discussion, the Chairman put the proposal to the meeting and it was carried unanimously.

A TEN-CRORE COMPANY.

A circular has been issued to the shareholders of the New Egerton Woollen Mills, Cawnpore Cotton Mills, Cooper Allen and Co., North West Tannery Co., and the Empire Engineering Co., announcing a scheme for the formation of a ten-crore company named the British India Corporation, Ltd., to take over the five companies as from January 1st last. The proposed capital is well below the intrinsic capital of the assets acquired.

THE VICTORIA GAOL MURDER

ANOTHER CONVICT ADMITS HIS GUILT.

At the Criminal Sessions, yesterday, before the Acting Chief Justice (Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz), Mok Sing was indicted for the murder of Warder James Leslie Speed, at the Victoria Gaol, on December 15th, 1919.

In answer to the indictment, the prisoner said "I did it."

His Lordship told the Attorney-General, who was prosecuting, that he took it he should enter a plea of "not guilty."

The Attorney-General said it was usual to do so.

When the prisoner was informed that the jury was going to be called, he said "It is no use doing this sort of thing. I have nothing more to say. The reason I had to go to gaol was because of poverty. I had to rob and steal."

His Lordship, interrupting, told the prisoner he would be given the opportunity of making a statement later.

The following jury was empanelled: Messrs. M. M. Maas, D. Macrae, H. E. Maslin, B. Veiera, G. M. O. dos Remedios, Wong Kam Fook, and Lam Chi Lok.

Mr. Maas asked for exemption on the ground that this was an exceptionally busy time for his firm. He was the only European in his department. His Lordship asked Mr. Maas how many Europeans there were in his firm. Mr. Maas replied that there were about a dozen. His Lordship was understood to say that the stress of business was being felt by all firms at present. It was an important case, and Mr. Maas' application could not be granted.

The Attorney-General, opening the case, said that the prisoner was another of the men who were concerned in the murder of two warders in the Victoria Gaol. One of the four had been convicted in January and executed, but that did not prevent another man from being convicted for the same offence. Several men might be concerned in a murder, and although only one man may have committed the actual deed, all of them were equally guilty of the crime. The evidence showed that two men had attacked Speed, and the prosecution could not prove the identity of the two men. The evidence tended to show that the prisoner was not one of those who had actually attacked Speed. Mr. Kemp then went on to recapitulate the details of the crime, which have already appeared in our columns.

The evidence for the prosecution was precisely the same as elicited in the last case against Wong Kwong, detailing facts now well known.

Mr. W. Munson, Chief Detective Inspector, cross-examined by Mr. Jenkin, said he had heard what the prisoner had said in the morning, before the jury had been called. He had read Vincent's Police Code, and agreed in certain circumstances, with the statement made by Vincent in that book, that "bogus confessions are not infrequent, especially in murder cases."

Mr. E. C. Jenkin said that there was nothing he could fittingly say on behalf of the prisoner. He had drawn out from the witnesses what little he wanted, and he did not think he could advantageously say more.

The jury, without retiring, brought in a unanimous verdict of guilty.

The prisoner said that the jury had found him guilty, and he admitted that he had done the deed. The other prisoner, No. 791, was in the shoe-maker's shop, and he (prisoner) was in the tin-smith's shop. The shoe-maker's sentence was ten years. The shoe-maker had been serving about seven years, and always complained that he was not given enough food and that he was badly treated. He (the prisoner) was put into prison because he committed an offence. The Government, in doing that, did not intend to kill them, but to put them there to live. He (prisoner) was very badly treated; he was not given enough food and clothing and not enough "back quills." The warders assaulted the prisoners for no reason. Every man had three important parts in his body, and if one of those parts was hit, he died. It was not easy to get a doctor. When a prisoner saw a doctor the first time, the doctor said nothing, but on the second occasion the doctor said it was the prisoner's fault. The prisoners work very hard, but were given uncooked rice. They were given less than the quantity intended for them, and when they asked that the rice be cooked, they were assaulted. The Government had very good regulations; they provided that prisoners should be supplied with rice, tea, sugar, oil etc., but the prisoners were given rotten fish and bad food. When the prisoners returned the food to the kitchen, they were told that the food was bad. The clothing given them was too thin for them to bear the cold weather. The cloth was the same thin stuff as produced in Court. It was in the Regulations that the prisoners be supplied with a woollen singlet and an outside jacket.

The stuff in Court was supposed to be the woolen material. He wanted to make it clear to the Court that a condemned prisoner must be supplied with a certain quantity of food for 30 days. The officers in the gaol did not supply the condemned prisoners with enough food, except for two or three days before they were executed. As to the short sentence prisoners, after six months of the sentence, the Government supplied to them 18 ounces of rice. In reality they were given 14 ounces or less. How could a man be properly fed on that quantity? The Regulations provided that a long sentence prisoner should have more food—20 ounces of rice—after he had served six months. They were, however, not given this quantity. When they grumbled, they were told to get the food weighed. This was only a suggestion; if the prisoners wanted to weigh it, they were stopped. A man could not weigh rice every day in a term of several years. If he tried to weigh the rice more than once, the warders would say he was troublesome. Prisoners of all nations in the gaol at Hongkong were supplied with sufficient clothing and shoes except Chinese. He could not see why the Chinese should be so badly treated. Warder Robertson was a kind man, who supplied them with everything the prisoners wanted. "Affairs" now in the gaol were very confused. Mr. Franks, the Superintendent, did not look after things properly. Tobacco was sometimes smuggled into gaol. The prisoners were given rice and water only for their daily food, even when they had not done anything wrong. Even if a man did nothing wrong, Mr. Franks punished that man and deducted about six taels of pork from him every week.

Prisoner was reminded by His Lordship that he did not ask Mr. Franks about all this when he was in the box.

The prisoner replied that he was now making the statement he had been told he would be allowed to make, and said if His Lordship wanted it, he would stop saying anything more against Mr. Franks. The prisoners had been forced to run away because they had been badly treated.

His Lordship said that he did not want to stop prisoner saying anything he wanted to, and if that implicated others, that could not be helped. He did not want the prisoner to repeat himself.

Prisoner, (after repeating himself and continuing) admitted that he had made the key produced in Court. He had done so at the request of Prisoner 791, the shoe-maker, who had told him that he was being badly treated in gaol, and that he would rather be killed while he was in gaol, than be taken out to die. He first tried to dissuade the shoe-maker from escaping, telling him that if he thought too much about it he would get sick, and pointing out that only three years of his sentence remained. He (prisoner) then told the shoe-maker that if he was determined to escape, he (prisoner) would join. A week later, No. 791 said that everything was ready for the escape; that they would go any day. On that Sunday, No. 850 (who was convicted and executed) brought to the cell a watch, \$30 in banknotes and a number of daggers. No. 850 picked open his own door and then came to open prisoner's door—this was about 4.30 a.m. No. 850 handed him a dagger and said "Be off." Prisoner asked if they could escape at that hour. No. 850 said "Yes," and said if he would not go, he (No. 850) would stab him. No. 791 opened the door for them to go out. He (prisoner) was asked to watch the alarm bells and not to allow any Warders to press the bells. No. 791 and the short-sentence prisoner, who was only serving a year, went inside the Chief Warder's office and there they killed the Chief Warder. They also took the Chief Warder's revolver. When they came out, the Indian who had been stabbed was making a noise, so they both jumped on the Indian and stabbed him to death. Ayub Khan seized him (prisoner) and in trying to prevent Ayub taking his knife away he cut the Indian's hand. He opened the door to the jury and to the Committee who visited the gaol to see that sufficient quantity of food was supplied to the Chinese prisoners.

His Lordship informed prisoner that his statement would be forwarded in due course to H.E. the Governor.

The prisoner said he had detailed all he had to say. He would rather be dead than serve over one year in Victoria Gaol. Prisoner was sentenced to death. After sentence had been pronounced, the prisoner said "It's all right for me now I am to be hanged. But as regards the food to be supplied to the other Chinese prisoners, what about it?"

CHARGE AGAINST A SHIP'S ENGINEER.

ALLEGED ABSENCE FROM DUTY.

At the Marine Court, yesterday, before Capt. Basil Tait, R.N., Harbour Master, O. J. Kirkpatrick, second engineer of the *Pau Nan*, was charged with absenting himself from his ship, without leave, within 24 hours of the ship sailing from the Colony.

Mr. C. E. Holmes, Engineer-Superintendent of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., was the complainant, and Mr. G. R. Haywood appeared for the defence.

Capt. Tait stated that he did not propose to go on with the case as the owner were not certain whether they would prosecute or not. He, therefore, remanded the case till Saturday, bail being fixed at \$100.

Mr. Haywood wished to know whether the case could not be heard earlier, as his client was anxious to go back to his family, who were at Singapore.

Capt. Tait replied that he was sorry he could not assent to the defendant's convenience in the matter.

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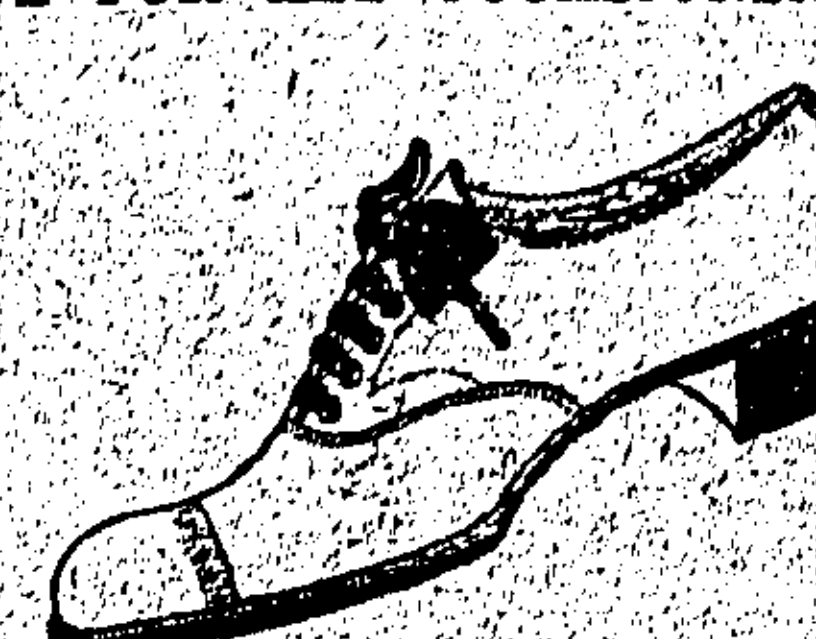
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NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE REGISTER of the above Company is CLOSED from March 20th to 31st, both days inclusive.

By Order,
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Colonial Registrar.
Hongkong, March 20th, 1920. 614

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J. H. CONGDON,
General Manager.
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[618]

FOR SALE

A heavy six cylinder BUICK MOTOR-CAR. Five seater. In first-class order. Just undergone complete overhaul. Owner leaving Colony.
For particulars apply to—
X.Y.Z.,
P.O. Box No. 412A.
617

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer
"MADRAS"
Arrived Hongkong, on March 22nd, 1920.
FROM CALCUTTA, LANGKON AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the goods are landed.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 8 hours before arrival of the steamer.

Goods not cleared within eight days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, at 10 a.m., on Mondays and Thursdays.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

MAKINSON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, March 22nd, 1920. [618]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

SS. "WEST MONTOP" VOY. 1 OUT.
FROM LOS ANGELES via JAPAN PORTS
and SHANGHAI

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be counter-signed.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on March 27th.

All claims must be presented within a week of the Steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after March 27th, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Counter-signature immediately.

AS OPERATORS, U.S. Shipping Board,
Hongkong, March 20th, 1920. 619

PULSE BAY HOTEL.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24TH.

TEA DANCING FROM 4 P.M. TO 7 P.M.

DINNER DANCE FROM 8 P.M.

SATURDAY, MARCH 27TH.

TEA DANCING FROM 4 P.M. TO 7 P.M.

DINNER DANCE FROM 8 P.M.

SUNDAY, MARCH 29TH.

Orchestral Concerts during Tiffin and After Tea

210

INTIMATIONS

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Club will be held at the Office of Messrs JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LTD., Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, on the 31st of March, 1920, at 4.15 P.M., to consider the financial position of the Club and other matters as detailed in the notice posted in the Club premises at Happy Valley, Fanling and Deep Water Bay.

NOTICE IS ALSO HEREBY GIVEN that at the same time and place certain Resolutions as detailed in the notices posted at the Club premises at Happy Valley, Fanling and Deep Water Bay will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions. Should they, or some of them be passed they will be submitted for confirmation as special Resolutions to a further Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

By Order of the Committee,
L. S. GREENHILL,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, March 18th, 1920. [661]

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE FORTY-SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LTD., 113, Des Voeux Road, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24TH, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1919.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to 24th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, March 18th, 1920. 531

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company, 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, MARCH 27TH, 1920, at 11 a.m. for consideration of the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1919.

THE SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 18th, to the 27th March, 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, March 18th, 1920. 573

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN & MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

THE TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, 2, George's Buildings, No. 6, Connaught Road, on SATURDAY, MARCH 27TH, 1920, at 11 a.m. for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1919, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, MARCH 20TH, 1920, until SATURDAY, MARCH 27TH, 1920, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers. [549]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Hongkong Club will be held in the Club House, on MONDAY, MARCH 29TH, 1920, at 5.30 P.M.

By Order,
C. H. P. HAY,
Chairman.
Hongkong, March 18th, 1920. [663]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Hongkong Club will be held in the Club House, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the Twenty-Ninth day of MARCH, 1920, immediately after the Yearly General Meeting, when a Resolution, as detailed in the notice exhibited in the Club House will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution.

Should the Resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated the 18th day of March, 1920.

By Order of the General Committee,
C. H. P. HAY,
Chairman. [664]

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held on MONDAY, MARCH 29TH, 1920, at 4 o'clock, precisely, in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, CHARTERED BANK BUILDING, for the following purposes—

1. To receive the Report and Accounts of the Committee for the year ending 31st December, 1919.

2. To elect a New Committee.

3. To transact any General business.

By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, March 18th, 1920. [665]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FIFTY-FIRST ORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the undersigned at Noon on TUESDAY, MARCH 30TH.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from March 18th to March 30th, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Ltd.,
Hongkong, March 18th, 1920. 550

HONGKONG TENNIS LEAGUE.

ENTRIES for 1st and 2nd Division of the above League close on MARCH 31ST.

Representatives of Clubs entering are requested to attend a Meeting to be held in the Hongkong Cricket Club Pavilion on MARCH 31ST at 4.15 P.M.

A. O. BRAUN,
Hon. Secretary. 605

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that CERTIFICATE for 4 Shares Numbers 20886/20888 issued on 11th March, 1889, in the name of Ip Fung Kwan, has been declared LOST, and should the same not be produced before the 31st March, 1920, the same shall be deemed cancelled and of no effect.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, March 18th, 1920. 567

G. & R.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all Persons who are or have at any time been, Members of the Hongkong Police Reserve to FORTHWITH RETURN ALL GOVERNMENT UNIFORM AND EQUIPMENT which has been issued to them to Central Police Station Store at the following times—

MONDAYS—FRIDAYS 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.

SATURDAYS—9 A.M. to 1 P.M.

By Order,
E. D. C. WOLFE,
Captain Superintendent of Police.
Hongkong, March 22nd, 1920. 607

G. & R.

PACKING CASE WOOD.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of a quantity of WOOD cut to size and shape for making small Packing Cases.

The Wood may be seen on application at Kowloon Naval Yard between the hours of 9 A.M. to 12 Noon and 1.45 to 4.45 P.M. on MARCH 23rd, 24th and 25th.

Tenders should be lodged in the Commodore's Office by Noon on MARCH 23rd, 1920. Forms of Tender may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

H. G. LOWE,
Naval Store Officer,
Hongkong Dockyard.
Hongkong, March 18th, 1920. 608

G. & R.

SALE BY TENDER OF H.M. TUGS

"ST. SAMPSON" & "POET LANGLAND."

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the above-named Vessels with Engines and Boiler and various auxiliary machinery on board.

Full particulars of these Vessels and Conditions of sale may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Permits to view these Vessels and forms of tender on application only to the undersigned.

A deposit of \$1,000 is required before forms of tender can be issued for either of these Vessels.

The Vessels will be on view at Hongkong from the 22nd MARCH to the 15th MAY inclusive between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. and tenders must reach the Commodore's Office Hongkong not later than 12 Noon on MONDAY, MAY 17th.

PARTICULARS OF TUG ST. SAMPSON.

Length between perpendiculars 125' 0"
Breadth, extreme 20' 0"
Depth (under deck) 6' 6" Bar Keel 20' 0"
To Upper Deck 18' 7 1/2"
Tonnage according to British Rules Gross 461.01 Tons
Nominal Displacement 800
As mean draft 12' 10"
Present mean draft 10' 0"

Where 10' 0" Hongkong.
When September 1919.
By whom 10' 0" Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.

Materials of Construction.

Wood 10' 0" Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.
Iron 10' 0" Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.
Steel 10' 0" Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.
Decks 10' 0" Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.

A single screw steel steamer of I.H.P. 1,200 fitted with internal electric lighting at 100 Volts.

PARTICULARS OF TUG POET LANGLAND.

Length between perpendiculars 109' 0"
Breadth, extreme 20' 0"
Depth in hold (Bar Keel to Upper Deck) 12' 6 1/8"
Nominal Displacement 450 Tons
As mean draft 11' 3"
Present mean draft 10' 0"

Where 10' 0" Hongkong.
When 10' 0" Hongkong.
By whom 10' 0" Messrs. W. S. Bailey & Co.

Materials of Construction.

Wood 10' 0" Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.
Iron 10' 0" Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.
Steel 10' 0" Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.
Decks 10' 0" Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.

A single screw steel steamer of I.H.P. 750 fitted with internal electric lighting at 100 Volts.

H. G. LOWE,
Naval Store Officer,
H.M. Dock Yard, Hongkong. 609

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

E

WHISKY

maintains the same

HIGH quality TO-DAY

as BEFORE and during

the War.

Per Case including duty.

\$29.00

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Tel. No. 518.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.

SHANGHAI OFFICE: 181, FINEE STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 23RD, 1920.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

It is frequently said of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty of Alliance that it expires in July next year, and already there has been much speculation in many quarters as to whether it will be renewed.

As a matter of fact the question of a "renewal" will not arise unless one Power or the other gives twelve months' notice of its intention of terminating it. If no such notice is given the Treaty continues automatically in force for one year from the day on which either of the high contracting parties shall have denounced it.

We imagine the probability is that the Treaty will continue until the Council of the League of Nations feels itself in a position to advise the two Powers that the obligations of the Treaty can be safely entrusted to the Council.

The General Council for the Anti-Saloon League in America has given it as his opinion that the Government of the United States can prevent Americans from engaging in the liquor business in China.

Prince Yamagata, according to an interview published in the Japanese papers, is greatly concerned as to the influx of Japan of so-called "dangerous thoughts" prevalent in the West, and the inauguration in the country of various organs for the propagation of Western ideas.

We learn from the *Japan Gazette* that with a view to preserving and encouraging the national characteristics, with the Throne as the centre of the nation's activities, the local authorities in Yokohama contemplate erecting a large stone monument on which will be engraved the Five Great Rescripts issued by the late Meiji Tenno at the time of the Restoration in 1868.

The tabular known as Komayama, Oiso, has been selected as the site for the monument, which it is proposed shall be about 80 feet high. Prince Yamagata will be asked to write the chief passages of the Five Great Rescripts for the monument, and it is understood the local authorities will receive private subscriptions of any amount from private individuals in Kanagawa Prefecture.

In raising the necessary funds for the purpose, the authorities will shortly hold a series of public meetings throughout the district.

Mr. Marconi, writing in an Italian magazine, indicates a remarkable extension of wireless communication in the near future, including vocal as well as recent inventions and new discoveries.

The next Gymkhana will be held, weather permitting, on April 17th.

Following on the arrest of Chinese in Yokohama who were attempting to smuggle silver coin from the country to China, the authorities at Kobe, Moji and Nagasaki have arrested other Chinese for similar offences.

A Chinese arrested in Kobe was attempting to convey 18,300 yen worth of silver in false bottomed boxes and was detected at the customs. Another Chinese was discovered at Nagasaki trying to ship 3,700 yen worth of silver money.

Arrests in the City.

The people in Canton are in great distress, as many have been arrested by order of the Tuchen on the allegation of holding communications with Li Lieh-kwan before he left Canton.

Several gentlemen and members of the Committee of the Charitable Institutes are said to have been arrested. The other members of the Committee of the Charitable Institutes and other leading organisations are to hold a special meeting to-day to discuss the matter.

The authorities have received information that the bandits in Kongmoon have informed the Kongmoon authorities that they are about to attack the place.

The objects of the Alliance are clearly set forth in the preamble, viz. (a) the consolidation and maintenance of the general peace in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India; (b) the preservation of the common interests of all Powers in the Chinese Empire by insuring the independence and integrity of China, and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China; and (c) the maintenance of the territorial rights of the high contracting parties in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India, and the defence of their special interests in the said regions.

If the League of Nations is soon to become a potent force in international politics, then it is obvious that there will no longer be any necessity for a special alliance of this character between two nations.

This is at once apparent if we compare Article I. of this Treaty with the much-discussed Article X. in the League of Nations Covenant.

The first Article of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty reads: "It is agreed that whenever in the opinion of either Great Britain or Japan, any of the rights and interests referred to in the preamble of this agreement are in jeopardy the two governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly and will consider in common the measures that should be taken to safeguard those menaced rights and interests."

All this is covered by Article X. of the Covenant of the League, which reads: "The members of the League undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the League. In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression, the Council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled."

Both Great Britain and Japan are members of the League and are thus associated already with something like a score of nations pledged to respect and preserve against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the League.

The one thing in the Anglo-Japanese Treaty which is not expressly covered by the Covenant of the League of Nations is that which relates to the preservation of "the common interests of all Powers in China."

Years ago all the principal Powers of the world associated themselves in this pledge, and the Council of the League of Nations would not be exceeding its powers by taking cognisance of all the diplomatic Notes exchanged between members of the League on this particular subject.

That being so, if the League of Nations becomes an effective force, there will be no obvious need for a continuance of the Alliance.

As we have said, the question of a "renewal" does not arise unless one Power or the other gives twelve months' notice of its intention of terminating it.

If no such notice is given the Treaty continues automatically in force for one year from the day on which either of the high contracting parties shall have denounced it.

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GENERAL LUNG CHAI-KWONG.

Taking advantage of the unsettled conditions in the Kwangtung province, General Lung Chai-kwong's agents are resuming their activities in attempting to enlist outlaw bands and organise uprisings in various districts.

It is reported that Yui Tai, one of Lung's followers, who was the military leader of Kongmoon, was seen in Macao, with a number of outlaw leaders, evidently plotting against the local authorities.

Ngan Kai-hon, one of Lung's staff, was seen with Li Lieh-kwan in the North River region, as Lung is a Yunnanese, and would probably join Tong Kai-yew, the Yunnan Tuchen, to fight against the Kwang

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

DARING BROADWAY ROBBERIES.

BANDS ENTER JEWELLERS' SHOPS AND HOLD UP CROWDS.

New York, March 14th.

A band of robbers daringly held up two jewellers in Broadway this evening and decamped with thousands of dollars' worth of diamonds and jewellery. Whilst the thoroughfare was crowded with theatre-goers three bandits entered one store, and held the crowd at bay with revolvers, while they emptied the trays of jewels into a bag. Then they escaped, shooting a pedestrian who attempted to interfere.

Three bandits entered the second store, threw pepper into the eyes of the jeweller's clerk, grabbed the trays of jewellery and escaped.

It is not known whether both the bands were identical. Two suspects have been arrested.

PEACE TREATY IN AMERICA MEANS WHAT PASSING OF RESERVATION.

WASHINGTON, March 17th.

Although the Senate's vote adopting the reservation to Article Ten showed a two-thirds majority it does not mean a two-thirds majority for the ratification of the Treaty, as the majority for the reservation included a score of irreconcilable Anti-Ratificationists.

SENATOR LODGE'S AMENDMENT TO AMENDMENT.

WASHINGTON, March 14th.

With the object of re-uniting the Republicans in the Senate, Senator Lodge introduced an amendment to his substitute reservation which provides that among international controversies the United States would refuse to interfere in all controversies relating to territorial integrity and political independence.

CREDIT F. K. GARMAN. PRIVATE BILL IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, March 17th.

A Private Bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives to extend a credit of \$1,000,000,000 to Germany for the purchase of food and raw materials in America.

LANDER AGROUND. TWO VESSELS GO TO ASSIST.

New York, March 18th.

The Ward liner, *Esperanza* bound for New York from a Mexican port ran aground on Madagascar Reef off Progreso. The engines have been disabled, and two vessels have gone to assist the liner.

SITUATION IN TURKEY. ALLIED TROOPS OCCUPY CAPITAL.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 18th.

The city was occupied this morning by Allied troops under the orders of General Milne.

There was no trouble in the city, everything being normal and quiet.

SUBMARINE AGROUND. FOUR LIVES LOST.

San Diego, Cal., March 15th.

Submarine 51 ran aground in Magdalena Bay, and Lieut. Commander Webb and three men of the crew were drowned.

PANAMA CANAL. REPORT OF LANDSLIDE.

WASHINGTON, March 15th.

The Panama Canal has been closed to deep draught vessels exceeding 22½ feet owing to a landslide. It is believed that the delay will shortly be overcome.

JACK DEMPSEY AFFAIR. ALLEGED TAMPERING WITH WITNESS.

London, March 15th.

The *Times* New York correspondent says that Government detectives have discovered an alleged plot to abduct the wife of the boxer, Jack Dempsey, to Mexico to prevent her testifying when her husband is tried on a charge of evading military service. Bert Gardner, a friend of Dempsey's, has been arrested in this connection.

ARMY ESTIMATES.

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR.

London, March 20th.

The Army Estimates for 1920-1921, which will be considered in the House of Commons on March 22nd, just issued, show a total of \$125,000,000 as compared with \$400,000,000 in 1919-1920.

The men on the Establishment, exclusive of India, are 825,000 as compared with 189,000 in 1914-1915 and 2,600,000 in 1919-1920. The number 825,000 is expected to fall, during the year, to about 280,000.

BOMBAY MILL STRIKE. ONLY THREE NOT WORKING.

Bombay, March 4th.

All the cotton mills, except three, are now working.

ANTI-TRUST OPERATIONS. DECISION OF DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

WASHINGTON, March 12th.

Despite the recent decision of the Supreme Court that the Steel Corporation has not violated the Anti-Trust Law, the Department of Justice announces that it intends to proceed against all alleged trusts.

"TO SAVE HER SOUL." WHAT AMERICA MUST DO.

ANNAPOLIS, March 15th.

Mr. Daniels, addressing the Midshipmen at the Naval Academy, urged that, in order to save her soul, America must undertake some great task for humanity, as for example, help to secure peace in the Balkans, accept the mandate for Turkey, or aid in the development of Mexico, Central America and South America.

TRADE WITH RUSSIA. AMERICA MAKES A SUGGESTION.

WASHINGTON, March 15th.

The State Department has submitted to the Supreme Council a definite plan for opening commercial relations with Russia without recognising the Soviet. No details are obtainable at present.

NEW YORK LABOUR TROUBLE. VOTE FOR HIGHER WAGES STRIKE.

New York, March 15th.

Several thousand longshoremen and dockers employed in the coastal services have voted for a strike for higher wages and better conditions of employment.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ROME-TO-TOKYO FLIGHT.

Rome, March 14th.

A message from Delhi of March 6th says that two Sva aeroplanes flying to Tokyo and piloted by Lieutenants Masiero and Ferrarin have arrived there.

CHINESE INSTITUTE IN FRANCE.

Paris, March 14th.

M. Fainleve whom the Chinese Government has invited to discuss the details of the foundation of the Chinese Institute in connection with the University of Paris has been asked to forward to the President of China a letter from M. Deschanel emphasising the importance of the progress of civilisation of strengthening the intellectual relations between the marvellous Chinese culture, most ancient in the world's history, and the culture of France, and stating that the French Government will give all the assistance in its power to the creation of the Institute which the President of China has so generously initiated.

RUMANIAN MISSION TO JAPAN.

New York, March 14th.

The Associated Press correspondent at Bucharest says that Crown Prince Carol of Rumania has been entrusted with a mission to take an autograph letter from the King to Japan and establish new relations with the country. The Prince will also attempt to secure the repatriation of Rumanian prisoners in Siberia.

REVOLUTION IN GERMANY.

EX-KAISER'S PROMISE TO HOLLAND.

The Hague, March 17th.

The Prime Minister states that the ex-Kaiser has given an assurance to the Government that he will abstain from any political action; consequently, he will not compromise Holland politically.

A royal decree, simultaneously, lays down that the ex-Kaiser's residence shall be in the province of Utrecht and that the Government shall fix the exact locality later.

DR. KAPP RESIGNS. DR. KAPP'S STATEMENT.

Berlin, March 17th.

It is officially stated that Dr. von Kapp has resigned. A message from Berlin says that Dr. von Kapp, in an official statement, attributes his resignation to the fact that Bauer's Government has decided to carry out the most essential political demands as requested before the coup d'etat.

Dr. Kapp, has therefore, resigned executive power into the hands of the Military Commander-in-Chief.

SOVIET REPUBLIC IN EISELEBEN.

London, March 17th.

A Soviet Republic has been proclaimed in Eiseleben (the birthplace of Martin Luther in Saxony).

Fighting occurred in Eiseleben (a large manufacturing town in Prussia) between armed Communists and troops. The Communists were defeated and a thousand of them are reported to have been driven on occupied territory where they were disarmed by the British.

CRUISER BOMBARDIER. A MONARCHIST PLOT.

London, March 17th.

A telegram from Copenhagen of March 15th states that the cruiser *Derfflinger*, flying Dr. von Kapp's colours, is being fitted out for anti-Kapp demonstrations. It is declared that four or five hundred men are on board and many houses were demolished. Furthermore, marines stormed the shipyards and disarmed the workers.

A message from Berlin states it is a fact that the Kapp regime's conspiracy is utilising the cable to disseminate falsehoods. It is necessary, therefore, to re-emphasise the warning to take the news from Berlin with caution. The first example was the Junker Government's declaration that it was recognised by the Allies; secondly, the detailed announcement of an agreement when actually the Constitutionalists refused to negotiate. Reuter's Berlin correspondent declares that the new regime is beginning to find its tenure insecure. The revolutionaries are mainly concerned with the prospect of obtaining an amnesty.

Diplomatic circles in London have definitely learned that General Lettow-Vorbeck, ex-Kaiser's regime and become military dictator in Mecklenburg which is regarded as ominous; also that General Schmettow has thrown in his lot with Dr. Kapp.

Meanwhile, uncensored messages brought to London by hand emphasise that the plot was undoubtedly engineered by military Monarchists who are aiming at the restoration of the Throne.

EARLY CABLES. REAL TEST OF STRUGGLE IN GERMANY.

London, March 17th.

A telegram from Stuttgart, of yesterday's date and obviously not censored in Berlin, declares that the real test of strength is not between Herr Ebert and Dr. von Kapp, but directly between the Militarists and Monarchists on the one side and the workers, on the other, and that Dr. von Kapp has succeeded in virtually uniting all the German workers, the decision of the Prussian railway engineers to remain on strike until Dr. von Kapp has retired being most important. Furthermore, the Saxon railwaymen have been on strike for eight days and the Wurtemberg railwaymen have joined in. It is reported that the Bavarians have followed.

Latest reports show that the general strike in Germany is the most complete stoppage of work ever experienced there. Fighting between the troops and workers continues to be frequent. The death-roll at Dresden is now 30.

The *Daily Express* says the reports that Dr. von Kapp has resigned and the revolution has collapsed appear likely to be premature. Nevertheless, there is a general view now that the Militarist plot is not succeeding.

THE REVOLTERS' WEAKNESS.

Berlin, March 16th.

Dr. von Kapp's Press Agent has informed Reuter that there was a great Bolshevik danger. The announcement is generally regarded as a preliminary to the regime's retreat. The Agent has warned correspondents against appearing in the streets, as a Communist revolt is expected. The general strike threatens to deal the revolutionaries a mortal blow, coupled with the decisive fact that the revolutionaries have no political prestige and their power depends on machine-guns.

It is estimated that 18 were killed in the streets of Berlin on the 15th instant.

A SOVIET REPUBLIC!

London, March 17th.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* publishes news from Berlin that Dr. von Kapp and General von Luttwitz have offered unconditionally to resign as a result of the Independent Socialists' ultimatum to establish a Soviet Republic.

WOMEN IN HONGKONG.

March 22nd.

Sometimes when one considers the passenger lists of people leaving the Colony, it seems as if there could not be any woman left in Hongkong to write about. There has, however, been a tremendous influx of new-comers since the war and the opening up of long overdue strangers when they see all the new faces in the Peak tram and in places where people congregate to any extent. Talking of congregations reminds me that the Home papers have been commenting upon the emptiness of churches on Sunday. Congregations are getting smaller and smaller and Sunday services in the London district are mostly conducted for the benefit of an average of 18 people. One wonders how the churches can carry on with so little support. Places of amusement would have "shutter shop" long ago and, similarly, circumstances. It looks as if the churches are suffering from the general spirit of revolution, and one wonders whether the clerical profession will produce a man who will be able to work some sort of a revival and offer the modern worshipper something that will appeal to the practical as well as the spiritual side of his nature. There is a school that considers it out of the question and almost blasphemous to speak of modernising religion, but we cannot get away from the fact that the old style of church service has emptied the churches, while people grope after some more practical expression of their religious ardour. Numbers of people want a spiritual outlet and cling to the old beliefs and turn to Christian Science, to the New Thought, and to Spiritualism, with the idea of finding some thing to apply to their every-day life. They could find all they wanted in the old Christianity if they applied it to their lives and did not keep it as a spiritual cloak for use in church only, but it almost appears that human beings want something stirring—something new—a Martin Luther or a Wesley, to rouse and stir them to new efforts.

Revolution is in the air, here as everywhere else; democracy is surging from below, and up above there is a reckless spirit of "eat, drink and be merry, for tomorrow we die." People in easy places are afraid to face the changes and to realise that they are on the brink of a change of equality, and that at any moment their money and position may be snatched from them and they may be whirled into a struggle for existence. Religion, Politics and Society are all wobbling, and rather than go out to look for trouble or try to provide for it, well-to-do people live in a false heaven of thoughtless happiness, hoping that the changes will not come in their time. The great big war, has ended, but fighting and killing and upheaval continue in many quarters. War flames burst out here, there and everywhere. Governments change in a night and it is difficult to say whether human destiny in the melting pot has reached the boiling point or whether it is still only simmering and waiting for a little extra fuel to the fire to boil over, before cooling down into a settled state. Here in Hongkong, church-going has not been taken very seriously for some years, but that is more the result of circumstances than conviction. Men who work all the week, want a day for exercise and pleasure, and the modern woman expects to share her husband's pleasures; or if not his some other man's. Church-going is not, however, entirely neglected. Many people attend early morning service and have the rest of the day free; a distinct advantage in the summer, when the midday service must be terribly trying, and the sound of the punkah more likely to induce slumber than prayer.

There is a distinct feeling of summer in the air. Furs are disappearing and light hats and frocks are emerging from their winter lairs. At dances, men's collars begin to collapse, and the tulle and net draping the bare arms and necks of the women cling to the skin and look weary and wilted. Head dresses assume a reckless appearance as the moisture flattens out Marcel waves and reduces everybody's hair to straight and unbecoming wisps. Dancing is not an ideally beautiful exercise for most people. We really ought to invent a new style of ball dress, if we keep up dancing during the summer. The other night at a fashionable ball some of the low-backed dresses displayed most backs, covered with these little beads of perspiration that collect so easily on the spine. One man quickly withdrew his hand from contact with a moist back and, being forewarned, soon discovered a nice little bow attached to the waist of his partner. With commendable resource and ingenuity he clutched the tulle and used it as a shield, resting his hand upon it. At the end of the dance the bow remained where he placed it, glued to the lady's back by adhesion caused by the melting of the dressing of the tulle allied to the moisture of the skin. It looked very funny and people wondered how it was done. After a little while it sagged and went back to the old place. If we insist on dancing in "backless" dresses we shall have to adopt the Chinese fashion of carrying small hand-towels around at entertainments or the men will have to take to the American waist grip.

We were all rather pleased to have warm weather for the Temper season, for our draughty old theatre is very trying on a cold night and no one dares take off wraps, no matter how pretty the dress may be. Every one must have been pleased to hear that there was a bumper house on Saturday night in spite of the Pear Omb dance; probably the presence of His Excellency may have helped. It has been a wonderful treat to have a good company in Hongkong, and most theatre-goers found it difficult to believe that they had not been transported to London. So it is not out here to have a stage completely and exquisitely set and two

artists of genius, with a support of all-round excellence and then the plays full of lightness and humour, allied to realistic truth.

Human weakness is shown up and human excellence portrayed. Most of the plays were written many years ago, but like all good "stuff" they are for all time.

I have been severely criticized for suggesting in my last notice that people might cut out dinner parties and extra tails to enable them to pay the theatre charge put on by the Temper company; but most of the criticism has been easily answered, and I doubt that the theatre would have filled at the ordinary prices. It is a case of "caviar to the general."

Some people say that the general exodus of the result of the general exodus of society folk and that Mrs. Mulholland came in January, instead of March, she would have easily filled the house at any price. Talking is easy, and I am convinced that had she come then, we should have heard the old cry "My dear, I am booked up for every night for the next month." I think quite the stupidest and most ignorant remark that is being circulated is this sort of thing or we shall establish a precedent. It is said that a number of our well-to-do young bachelors have declared a boycott. Poor dears. They need not be afraid that other theatrical companies would be ignorant enough to place themselves on the same artistic level as Marie Tempest or that they would expect to command the same prices as a company carrying expensive scenery and paying high salaries.

Everyone locally has demanded an increase of salary to meet increased expenditure. There is only one way to judge the value of anything as far as each person is concerned, and that is, how badly he wants it. If you do not appreciate a certain type of entertainment, why throw your money away in paying to see it. It takes all sorts to make a world, and in a small community the sorts are easily classified.

This looks like being a pretty gay week. The Humphrey Bishop Comedy and Operatic Co. have had a short season at the Victoria Theatre. Mr. Humphrey Bishop was out here some years ago with the Woodrow Classics and created very favourable impression. There is to be a fancy ball at the wind-up of the winter season at the Peak Hotel on Thursday the 25th inst. It seems as if everybody is going to be there, and I believe there are to be some very nice costumes.

Members of the Art Club are very busy preparing for the first monthly exhibition meeting which is to be held at Mrs. Basil Taylor's residence, Kenia, the Peak, on Monday, the 29th inst. She has asked me to say that, as it is the first meeting since the war, she will be delighted to welcome any one who is interested, even if they are not members of the Club. These monthly meetings are a great spur to members, and I understand that after Lady Stables arrives, they will be under her direct patronage, and that she is likely to be as keen a supporter of art as her predecessor, Lady May. We have some very good talent in the Colony just now, and our scenery is enough to inspire any artist to interpret nature.

Springtime on the hillsides is particularly beautiful and the fog and mist never lift without revealing some new and wonderful bush scene. Everywhere the azaleas are displaying a riot of colour; only the distant view is a bit blurred and hazy at this time of the year.

THE SCRIBBLER.

RENT PROFITEERING IN JAPAN.

THE RAPACIOUS AGENT.

The *Japan Advertiser* says:—The Japanese home-seeker, as well as the foreigner who wants to find a house for rent, is finding a great scarcity of houses and a great plenty of profiteering houses these days. The density of houses is only half the tragedy; rapacious landlords and the lot of the rent-payer help to make a hard one. The police stations of the city are receiving many complaints of exorbitant rentals demanded, and a new character in the tragedy, who calls himself the agent, is adding to the trials of our hero—Mr. Common People.

As an example of the tendency towards high rentals, the following story of a young Japanese who tried to secure a one-story Japanese house with three rooms including one room upstairs, is interesting. It also throws a flood of light on the manner in which rapacious landlords, wanting to get rich as quick as possible, pay no heed to the hardships that the middle class is subjected to. The young man was asked to pay a rental of 45 yen, a guarantee deposit of 300 yen, and to pay for some repairs that had to be done. His salary was 150 yen a month, and needless to say the negotiations came to an abrupt end, and another complaint found its way to the police authorities.

Home agents are willing to find a house, their condition being that a commission be paid, which varies from one to three months' rent. The agent and the owner are in close touch, and it is to the agent's advantage that the highest possible rent be exacted. Often house-owners request clients to apply through an agent. It is a significant sign of the times that the number of cases brought before the courts in which landlords and tenants figure have greatly increased.

Official assistance is not depended on very much by the people, as beyond talk of ameliorating the situation, there is no indication of plans suggested taking a practical shape.

Those who have secured houses are not at the end of their troubles either. Various reasons are resorted to by the owners to compel payment of greater rents, and even the threat of eviction is sometimes made. Often the houses are transferred fictitiously to some one else, and the demand for an increased rental is made in the name of the "new" owner.

MARIE TEMPEST COMPANY.

THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE.

Miss Marie Tempest, Mr. Graham Browne and their talented Company played Captain Robert Marshall's romantic comedy "The Duke of Killicrankie" at the Theatre Royal last night. Briefly the story of the comedy concerns the love of the duke for a perverse young lady who is unable to make up her mind whether to accept him or not. In desperation he by a ruse abducts her to his castle in an isolated part of Scotland, and decides to detain her till he has won her consent. The devotion of the love-lorn duke and the proud defiance attitude of the young lady afford ample material for a most amusing play full of sparkling dialogue and clever repartee. In arranging the abduction the duke had the assistance of his friend Pitt Wally, M.P., who craved for the love of the wealthy widow of a "glue king" Mrs. Mulholland, and Wally, contrived that Mrs. Mulholland should be deceived to the castle as a chaperone to the young lady in the hope that the escapee might also bring about the union he himself desired. As the plot develops the necessity for a change of tactics is realised and all comes out right in the end.

Miss Marie Tempest played the part of Mrs. Mulholland, the shrewish widow, to perfection; Mr. Graham Browne was equally successful in the very difficult role of Mr. Henry Pitt Wally, M.P., and Miss Dorothy Hamilton, the devious daughter of the Countess of Pangbourne, gave a finished interpretation of the part. Mr. Roger Barry capably acted the part of the young duke. The leading characters were ably supported in the minor parts, and from beginning to end the play was greatly enjoyed. The genius of the Company deserved a full house, and it may be hoped that they will receive that tribute to-night when the comedy is to be repeated.

THE HUMPHREY BISHOP CO.

FINAL PERFORMANCE TO-NIGHT.

The Humphrey Bishop Company delighted a full house at the Victoria Theatre last night, and was accorded a reception that was reminiscent of the first two nights of the Banvard Company's season. The entertainment was pleasing from beginning to end, the singing and dancing being of the best standard. The first half of the programme, composed of excerpts from "Faust" saw the audience getting very enthusiastic over the singing of Miss Marceline Bouais, Mr. Walter Kingsley, and Mr. Humphrey Bishop. The variety programme, which made up the second part, was even better received. Premier Hardie, who is one of the most delightful little ladies who has recently appeared on the stage in Hongkong. Her singing was as captivating as her dancing was clever. Miss Louise Meadows provided a very charming number in the "Bacchante." Two popular items were the dances given by Misses Teesa Hudson and Rosie Langdon. The latter, quite a mite, shows distinct promise. The men are all good singers. Mr. Robert Roberts and Mr. Harry Avonday are good comic singers, but Messrs. Walter Kingsley and Maurice Jaffay did all the serious numbers. The Company are giving their final performance to-night, when a complete change of programme will be presented. The return visit of Mr. Humphrey Bishop and his talented company will be eagerly awaited.

BILLIARDS.

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE COLONY.

In last night's semi-final game in the Open Billiards championship of the Colony at the Victoria Recreation Club, Mr. S. Gray defeated Mr. S. K. Kwok, and will now meet Mr. P. Yvanovich in the final on Wednesday in a game of 1,000 up.

In the semi-final Mr. Gray played well consistently, leading throughout the game of 750 up. At the interval, he was leading by about 60 points, but Mr. Kwok improved his position and on one time when the game had reached the 600 limit Mr. Gray's lead was only 20. Mr. Gray's best breaks were 50, 25 and 34, and his opponent 35 and 24. The final scores read:—

Mr. S. Gray 750

Mr. S. K. Kwok 524

SHICHIAOHUNG-TEHCHOW RAILWAY.

PEKING, March 18th.

With reference to the construction of the Shichiaohung-Tehchow Railway by the Ministry of Communications, it has been persistently reported that the thirty million bonds of the domestic loan will be sold to Japanese capitalists on the security of this proposed line in North China. On account of this, the Chinese Students' Union and the Chinese Commercial Guild in Peking and Tientsin have petitioned the Cabinet protesting against the sale of the bonds to foreigners. But in view of the stringency of the Chinese money market and the absolute lack of confidence on the part of the Chinese wealthy people in their own Government, it is very doubtful if the bonds will easily find purchasers, unless the officials follow the example of the defunct Manchus and force the natives to buy them in accordance with the proportion of their wealth. The Central Government has lost the confidence of the Chinese people because up to the present, the bonds of the third, fourth and fifth years domestic loans are still unpaid though the authorities promised to pay them in full when the bonds were issued.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

March 21st.

Yin Sang, British str., 1,385 tons, Capt. Skinner, from Sandakan, with a general cargo.—J. M. & Co.

Zade, French str., 388 tons, Capt. Cornilissen, from Haiphong and Hoihow, with a general cargo.—Kai Yua.

Methven, British str., 3,042 tons, Capt. James, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—C.P.O.S.

Fat Sang, British str., 977 tons, Capt. Ritchie, from Haiphong and Hoihow, with a general cargo.—J. M. & Co.

Wing Hang, Chinese str., 264 tons, Capt. Cordova, from Kwong Chow Wan, with a general cargo.—Fat Hing.

March 22nd.

Ushi Maru, Japanese str., 1,323 tons, Capt. Shirakami, from Canton, in ballast.—Doddwell & Co.

Ohinkang, British str., 920 tons, Capt. Thomson, from Wu with a cargo of rice.—B. & S.

Kanjo Maru, Japanese str., 941 tons, Capt. Muira, from Wakamatsu, with a cargo of coal.—Y.Y.T.

Kake Onawa, American str., 1,672 tons, Capt. Cronquist, from Moji, with a cargo of coal.—Robert Dollar.

Madras, British str., 4,320 tons, Capt. Simpson Jones, from Calcutta, with a general cargo.—P. & O.

Faoting, British str., 1,102 tons, Captain Hope, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Prosper, Norwegian str., 1,275 tons, Capt. Olson, from Saigon, with a cargo of rice.—Yu Cheong.

Shantung, British str., 1,560 tons, Capt. Monkman, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Soyu Maru, Japanese str., 1,006 tons, Capt. Harada, from Takao, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.

Wanning, British str., 1,750 tons, Captain W. Benson, from Shanghai and Amoy, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Xuen Sang, British str., 1,123 tons, Capt. McAlinsh, from Manila, with a general cargo.—J. M. & Co.

CLEARANCES.

March 20th.

Arratoon & *Apur*, for Calcutta.

Asahi Maru, for Canton.

Ching Hing, for Swatow.

Chi Shing, for Canton.

Chofu Maru, for Ching Wan Tao.

Colorado Spring, for San Francisco.

Elkton, for Seattle.

Hermes, for Singapore.

Hok Canton, for Kwong Chow Wan.

Hong Wan, for Rangoon.

Hsin Chang, for Tientsin.

Kaifong, for Haiphong.

Kaio Maru, for Keelung.

Kam Ying Fat, for Hoihow.

Kuang Sang, for Shanghai.

Munster Castle, for New York.

Shingo Maru, for Bombay.

Shun Shing, for Kwong Chow Wan.

Simferopol, for Hongay.

Song Ma, for Haiphong.

Tajima Maru, for Seattle.

Thong Samud, for Saigon.

Tjitarom, for Ching Wan Tao.

Uncas, for San Francisco.

West Montop, for Los Angeles.

West Ningpo, for San Francisco.

Ying Chow, for Shanghai.

March 22nd.

Antiochus, for New York.

Asahi Maru, for Takao.

Asahi Maru No. 2, for Ching Wan Tao.

Akwake, for Canton.

Chinkang, for Canton.

Fukuri Maru, for Swatow.

Hanoi, for Haiphong.

Jacuz, for Calcutta.

Kung Hong, for Shanmei.

Luckow, for Bangkok.

Poaching, for Canton.

Santha, for Kobe.

Sosha Maru, for Canton.

Sunning, for Canton.

Unnan Maru, for Keelung.

Wing Hang, for Kwong Chow Wan.

Yodo Maru, for Takao.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Nikko Maru* (Australian line) left Manila for this port on March 20th, and is expected here on March 23rd.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Tamba Maru* (European line) left Singapore for this port on March 20th, and is expected here on March 25th.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Russia* left Yokohama on March 20th, and is due at Vancouver on March 29th.

The R.M.S. *Monteagle* left Shanghai on March 21st, and is due here to-morrow.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Japan* left Nagasaki on March 20th, and was due at Tientsin yesterday.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER

Hongkong Observatory, March 22nd.

Barometer	Thermometer	Humidity	Wind Direction	Force	Weather
29.86	72	81	ESE	3	Clear
29.87	72	81	ESE	3	Clear
29.88	72	81	ESE	3	Clear
29.89	72	81	ESE	3	Clear
29.90	72	81	ESE	3	Clear
29.91	72	81	ESE	3	Clear
29.92	72	81	ESE	3	Clear
29.93	72	81	ESE	3	Clear
29.94	72	81	ESE	3	Clear
29.95	72	81	ESE	3	Clear
29.96	72	81	ESE	3	Clear
29.97	72	81	ESE	3	Clear
29.98	72	81	ESE	3	Clear
29.99	72	81	ESE	3	Clear
30.00	72	81	ESE	3	Clear

Highest open-air temperature on 21st, 72.

Lowest open-air temperature on 22nd, 65.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER

MARCH 22nd, A.M.

Station.	Hour	Barometer at Sea Level	Temperature	Humidity	Direction	Wind Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok	6 a.						
Nemuro	5 a.						
Hakodate	"						
Tokio	"						
Kochi	"						
Nagasaki	"						
Kagoshima	"						
Osaka	"						
Naha	"						
Ichikajima	"						
Bonin Island	"						
Wahaiwei	6 a.	30.09	36	80	W	4	o
Hankow	"						
Ichang	"						
Kinkiang	"						
Changsha	"						
Shanghai	"	30.01	48	100	N	1	o
Quartz	"	30.01	48	100	NW	4	of
Spring Peak	7 a.	29.87	58	93		0	o
Amoy	6 a.	29.87	60	94		0	o
Swatow	"	29.84	61	94		1	b
Taihouk	"	29.87	66	94	E	4	o
Taihu	"	29.82	68			0	o
Tainan	"	29.88	68		NNE	4	o
Koshun	"	29.83	66		NNE	2	b
Pescadores	"	29.68	68		NNE	2	b
Canton	"	30.87	66	94	N	2	of
Gap Rock	"	29.92			N	4	o
Macao	"	29.92	66	98	NNE	2	of
Wuchow	9 a.						
Hoihow	"						
Pakhoi	"						
Phulien	7 a.	29.80	70	100	NNE	4	rf
Tourane	"	29.75	78		SE	2	b
Cape S. James	"	29.78	75		SW	4	o
Aparri	6 a.						
Dagupan	"						
Manila	"						
Legaspi	"						
Tacloban	"						
Dilo	"						
Surigao	"						
Guan	4 a.						
Labuan	6.50						

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AMOY, MANILA, OBU & LOLO, TAINING	"TAINING"	On 23rd Mar. 4 P.M.
AMOY, SHANGHAI & PUOW	"SHANTUNG"	On 23rd Mar. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 25th Mar. Noon.
CHENGFOO & NEWCHOW	"HUNAN"	On 27th Mar. D'light.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"CHENAN"	On 27th Mar. 4 P.M.
SWATOW AND BANGKOK	"CHINHUA"	On 30th Mar. 9 A.M.
YENTSI	"HUICHOW"	On 30th Mar. Noon.

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"HAIHING" ... | Capt. A. H. Stewart | TUESDAY, 30th Mar., at 1 P.M.

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	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"BANCA" (Cargo only)	8,000	1st Apr.	MARSHALLS, L'OO & ANTWERP.
"KHIVA"	8,000	3rd Apr.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"DILWABA"	8,400	17th Apr.	Spore, Colombo, Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"JAPAN"	8,000	30th Mar.	Straits, Rangoon & Calcutta.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	28th April.	Queensland Ports and
"EASTERN"	4,000	19th May.	Sydney, Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"MADRAS"	7,000	24th Mar. (D'light)	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"NORE"	6,700	2nd Apr.	Shanghai & Kobe.
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All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

Parcels Measuring not more than 8ft. x 4ft. x 1ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

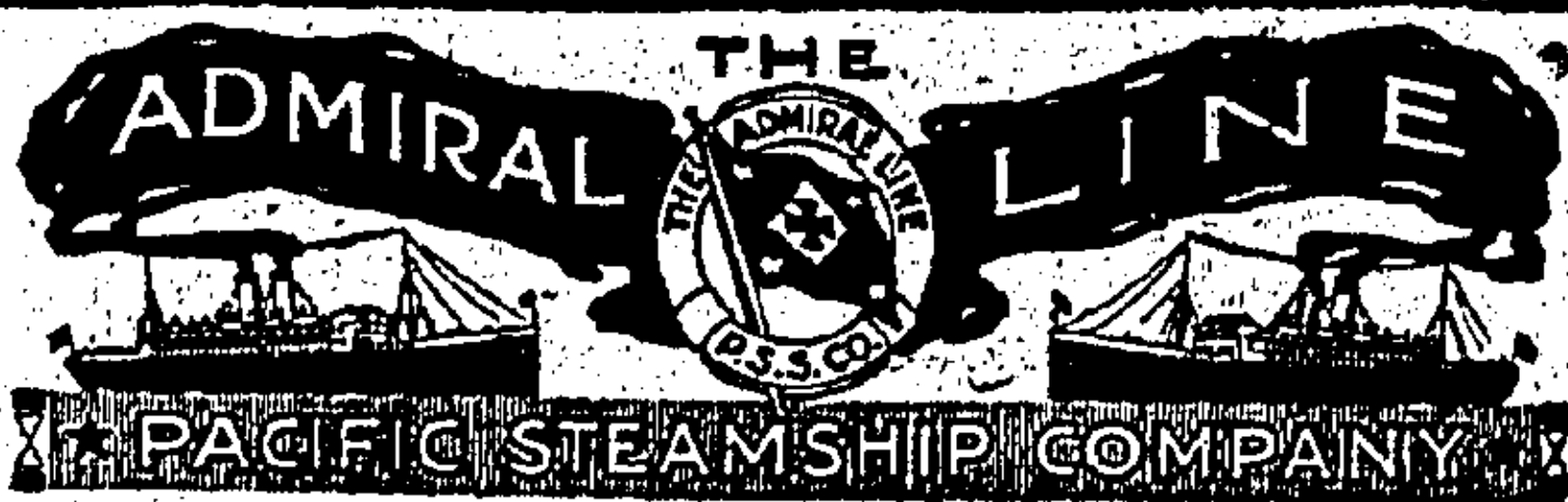
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

Agents.



TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"ELDRIDGE"	...	About April 5th.
"CITY OF SPOKANE"	...	About April 27th.
"IONIAN"	...	About May 15th.
"CROSSKEYS"	...	About June 2nd.

For PORTLAND direct.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"PAWLETT"	...	About March 31st.
"COAXET"	...	About April 22nd.
"WABAN"	...	About May 16th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common points.

For Freight and Particulars apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

TELEPHONE 2477 & 2473.

Fifth Floor, H.K. Mansions.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FRIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"

15,000 tons. 10,000 tons. 11,000 tons.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"

Mar. 26th. Mar. 27th. May 15th.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent
1, House Street Tel. 1843

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHINYO MARU	22,000	April 1st.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	April 1st. (from Yokohama)
PERSIA MARU	9,000	April 19th.
KOREA MARU	20,000	May 3rd.
TENYO MARU	23,000	May 24th.

Omits Shanghai

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, ALBA, ARIOA

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHINYO MARU	14,000	May 11th.
KIYO MARU	17,300	July 13th.
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 8th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

FREIGHT SERVICE.

Direct Freight Service to CUBA and NEW ORLEANS, via San Francisco, Balboa and The Panama Canal.

Steamer Leaves Hongkong.

CHOYO MARU ... April or May.

For all information as to rates, freight space, sailings, etc., apply to—

Telephone 2374 and 2375. T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION STEAMER & DEPARTURE SAILING DATE.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... "ANDRE LEBON" 23,000 ... On or about 15th March
"ARMAND BEHIC" 10,000 ... On or about 6th April
"CORDILLERE" 10,000 ... On or about 25th April.

SHANGHAI (Only) ... "MARSEILLES" via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ... "PAUL LECAT" 20,000 ... On or about 4th April.

PORT SAID ... calling at Haiphong.

Cargo boat for EUROPE to call at MARSEILLE, LIES, and if sufficient inducement offers, GENOA, HAVRE, DUNKERQUE, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

H. RODENFUSHER,

Acting Agent, Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ANDES MARU" ... Wednesday, 31st March.

"HAVANA MARU" ... April 1st.

"HAYRE MARU" ... April 1st.

Call Marseilles.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading shipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"TACOMA MARU" ... Thursday, 1st April.

"PANAMA MARU" ... Middle of May.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"GANGES MARU" ... Saturday, 27th March.

"BURMA MARU" ... Saturday, 10th April.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service

"UNNAN MARU" ... Thursday, 1st April.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"KOSOKU MARU" ... Friday, 2nd April.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"MANILA MARU" ... Tuesday, 30th April.

"ARABIA MARU" ... both call at Shanghai.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama.

KEELUNG via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"SOHU MARU" ... Thursday, 25th March.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,

Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

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AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer Arr. Hongkong from Australia Lv. Hongkong for Australia

"CHANGSHA" March 27th Sailing subject to alteration. March 30th

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE

INWARD MAILS

FROM	PER	DATE
Australia and Manilla	Yuko Maru	23rd Mar.
U.S.A. CANADA and SHANGHAI	Monteagle	24th Mar.
SHANGHAI	Chienas	24th Mar.
U.S.A. CANADA and MANILLA	Shiyo Maru	24th Mar.
EUROPE (via NEAPOLIS)	Tamara Maru	25th Mar.
Bombay and Straits	Toshiko Maru	30th Mar.

OUTWARD MAILS

FOR	PER	DATE
Fort Bayard, Hothow and Haiphong	Hanot	Tuesday, 23rd, 8.00 A.M.
Swatow and Bangkok	Luchow	Tuesday, 23rd, 8.00 A.M.
Fort Bayard	Wing Hang	Tuesday, 23rd, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Morillo	Tuesday, 23rd, Noon
Philippine Islands, Japan via Kobe	Tydarus	Tuesday, 23rd, 1.45 P.M.
Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.C.		Letters 2.30 P.M.
Amoy, Shanghai and North China	Shantung	Tuesday, 23rd, 3.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Tamara	Tuesday, 23rd, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow	Chienas	Tuesday, 23rd, 5.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Tamara	Tuesday, 23rd, 5.00 P.M.
Hothow and Haiphong	Tamara	Tuesday, 23rd, 5.00 P.M.
Tourane	Kwai Wah	Tuesday, 23rd, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai, N. China and Japan via Moji	Madras	Tuesday, 23rd, 5.00 P.M.
Japan via Nagasaki	Nikko Maru	Wednesday, 24th, 10.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, N. CHINA, JAPAN via Kobe, HONOLULU, CANADA, UNITED STATES, CENTRAL and SOUTH AMERICA and EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO	Ecuador	Wednesday, 24th, 9.45 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, L. Marquis, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via SUEZ	Hylon	Wednesday, 24th, 5.00 P.M.
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Wednesday, Mar. 24th, at 3 p.m.		Letters 5.00 P.M.
Saigon	Prosper	Thursday, 24th, 5.00 P.M.
Philippine Is., Sandakan, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Is.	Gabo	Thursday, 24th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Formosa via Takao	Sochu Maru	Thursday, 24th, 8.30 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Summing	Thursday, 24th, 9.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, L. Marquis, Egypt and EUROPE via LIVERPOOL	Hector	Thursday, 24th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe	Tamara Maru	Friday, 25th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hai Hong	Friday, 25th, Noon
Chiofo	Huanan	Friday, 25th, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Chenon	Saturday, 26th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung	Amalusa Maru	Sunday, 27th, 9.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands, Australia, and New Zealand via Thursday Island	Tango Maru	Sunday, 28th, 9.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via NAGASAKI, CANADA, UNITED STATES, CENTRAL and SOUTH AMERICA and EUROPE via VANCOUVER	Empress of Japan	Monday, 29th, 9.45 A.M.
Swatow and Bangkok	Chinua	Tuesday, 30th, 8.00 A.M.
Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Moji	Monteagle	Tuesday, 30th, 9.45 A.M.
Canada, United States, Central and South America, and EUROPE via VANCOUVER		Letters 10.30 A.M.
Tientsin	Huichow	Tuesday, 30th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow	Haiching	Tuesday, 30th, Noon

COMMERCIAL

OPENING QUOTATIONS

ON LONDON	March 23rd
Telegraphic Transfer	51 1/2
Bank Bill, on demand	51 1/2
Bank Bill, at 3 months' sight	51 1/2
Bank Bill, at 6 months' sight	51 1/2
Bank Bill, at 9 months' sight	51 1/2
Documentary Bill, at 3 months' sight	51 1/2
ON PARIS	
Bank Bill, on demand	127 1/2
ON NEW YORK	
Bank Bill, on demand	87 1/2
Bank Bill, at 3 months' sight	87 1/2
ON CALCUTTA	
Telegraphic Transfer	217
Bank Bill, on demand	217
ON SHANGHAI	
Bank Bill, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
ON HONGKONG	
Bank Bill, on demand	100
ON SINGAPORE	
Bank Bill, on demand	100
ON BATAVIA	
Bank Bill, on demand	100
ON HAIPHONG	
Bank Bill, on demand	100
ON SAIGON	
Bank Bill, on demand	100
ON BANGKOK	
Bank Bill, on demand	100
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$ 2.80 n.
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$ 2.80 n.
BAR SILVER, per oz.	73 1/2

SUMMARY COME

Hongkong	Per cent
30 cents place	100 Discount
Hongkong	10
Canton	30
Canton	10
	0.00 Premium

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Bales may be obtained on application. INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balance at 4 per cent per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.
Hongkong November 2nd 1919

THE BANK OF HAINAN LIMITED

(Incorporated in China)
INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 60,000,000
Capital (Paid-up)	" 37,500,000
Reserve Funds	" 7,000,000

HEAD OFFICE

TAIPEI, FORMOSA

BRANCHES

JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka

FORMOSA—Guan, Kagi, Kailash, Keelung, Makung, Nanto, Fusan, Shichihui, Taichu, Tamsui, Takow, Tamsui, Tolyen, Aho

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kinkiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton

OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Siam, Java, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York

LONDON BANKERS

LONDON, COUNTY, WESTMINSTER AND PARK BANK

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippines Islands, America, Africa, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

SEIZO KONDON, MANAGER

3, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong, November 1st, 1919.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 2, Queen's Road Central.

Paid-up Capital \$1,000,000

Reserve Fund 200,000.00

Directors: Mr. Pong Wai-fung, Chairman.

Mr. Chow Shou-soo, Mr. Kan Ying-po, Mr. Li Koon-chun, Mr. Mok Ching-kong, Mr. Fung Tung-shan, Mr. Wong Yun-tong, Mr. P. K. Kwok, Mr. Chan Ching-shue, Mr. Ng Chang-luk.

Chief Manager—Kan Tong Po, Esq.

Asst. Manager—L. Tse Fong, Esq.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposits Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 2 1/2 per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 3 per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 3 1/2 per annum.

KAN TONG PO, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, February 15th, 1920.

GRIMAULT'S

SYRUP

OF

HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME

FOR

STUBBORN COUGHS

BRONCHITIS

WEAK LUNGS

CATARRH

CONSUMPTION

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

New shipment just arrived.

We now have for sale

COULOMMIER CHEESE

DEVONSHIRE CREAM

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

55

WESTMINSTER
TURKISH
"SPECIALS"

THE MOST POPULAR TURKISH CIGARETTE IN THE COLONY.



This advertisement is issued by Westminister Tobacco Co., Ltd.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE

(FRENCH BANK)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL F. 250,000,000

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL F. 150,000,000

PAID UP F. 75,000,000

SUBSCRIBED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC F. 25,000,000

Chairman of the Board: Andre Berthelot

General Manager: A. J. Fournier

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS

BRANCHES:

Canton, Haiphong, Yunnan, Vladivostok, Fookow, Swatow, Yokohama

Lyons, Marseilles, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Singapore

IN FRANCE: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France

IN LONDON: London Joint City & Midland Bank Ltd.

IN NEW YORK: Belmont & Co.

Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: OUBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

Hongkong, March 6th, 1920.

THE MERCHANT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: 16, Gracechurch St., London E.C. 3

Capital Authorized & Subscribed \$1,500,000

Paid-up Reserve Fund & Res. 750,000

Reserve Liability of shareholders 750,000

Bankers:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, Ltd.

Branches:

Bombay, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Rangoon, Calcutta, Howrah, Madras, Shanghai, Colombo, Kandey, New York, Singapore, Delhi, Karachi, Peking, Galle, Kota Bharu, Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH:

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts to 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

O. L. SANDES, Acting Manager.

7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, December 12th, 1919

THE BANK OF CHINA

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$60,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital 12,375,000.00

Reserve Funds 3,197,400.00

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

HONGKONG BRANCH:—20-21, Colnaght Road Central. Branches and Sub-branches all over China and Correspondents in San Francisco, Singapore and Tokyo.

London Bankers:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

New York Bankers:—Irving Trust Company.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking, Business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Interest on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months 3% per annum.

For 6 months 4% per annum.

For 12 months 5% per annum.

TSUYEE PEI, Manager.

Hongkong, February 6th, 1920.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital 23,000,000

Reserve Fund 23,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors 23,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

J. L. OROCKATT, Manager.

Hongkong, January 2nd 1920.

THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—6, Des Voeux Road Central

Hankow Branch:—Paooff Building

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKING SERVICE PROMPT.

CURRENT, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear interest at Rates 2 1/2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 55